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1921

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The  
Concolor  
Fir  
makes a  
pretty  
specimen  
for the  
lawn.

## To Our Customers.

### Autumn Planting and What Not to Plant in the Autumn.

WHEN to plant is often a puzzling question. To give an answer which will apply to all species and localities generally, is quite impossible, but while early Spring is certainly a good season for transplanting any hardy tree or plant, Fall-planting has many advantages. Root-growth continues in the Fall after the leaves have performed their function and commenced to drop off. A hardy plant transplanted in its semi-dormant condition during the Fall months has a good opportunity to become well established before winter, and is in excellent condition the following year to take advantage of the earliest Spring warmth, and to make a most vigorous growth the first summer. Then, also, the Fall is a season of the fewest demands on the gardener's attention, and he can, therefore, more conveniently than in the Spring, take time for the work of planting. The Fall planting season lasts in New England and New

York from August first until the ground is frozen.



Block of Hemlocks and Pyramidal  
Arbor Vitae.

All hardy Evergreens, s.a. Spruces, Pines, Firs, Arbor Vitae, etc., have completed their growth, and are in a condition to transplant at once after August first.

All hardy Herbaceous Perennials, s.a. Larkspurs, Phlox, Iris, Paeonies, etc., together with a general list of the hardy

**Flowering Shrubs, Shade Trees, Vines, Hedgeplants, Fruit-trees, and Small Fruits,** are in condition for transplanting at any time after September 15. There are, however, a few exceptions from this general rule, and unless protection can be given the trees and plants during the first winter, the following named varieties should not be transplanted in the Autumn. The reason is not altogether that they are questionably hardy when well established, but rather because they are slow in becoming re-established after being transplanted, and are therefore, most successfully moved in early Spring, or as soon as possible after the frost is out of the ground.



A well-grown specimen of Koster's Blue Spruce is always interesting.

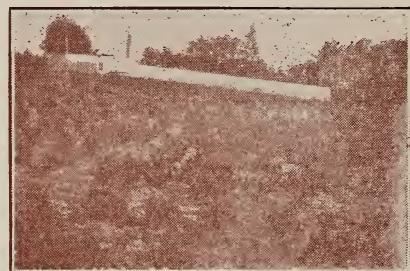
The varieties are:

Of Evergreens, the Biotas, the majority of the Retinosporas, the Andromeda floribunda, the Buxus, and the Hybrid Rhododendrons.

Of the Deciduous Trees, the following

should be transplanted in the early Spring only:

Japanese Maples, Horse-Chestnuts, Ailanthus, Birches of all kinds, Cornus Florida, Flowering and Fruiting Cherries, Beech's, Laburnum, Liquidamber, and Mulberries.



The Mughus, or Dwarf Mountain Pine is unexcelled for massing. Excellent for hillside planting.

Of the Deciduous shrubs and vines, the following sorts are best transplanted in the Spring:

The Hybrid Azaleas, the Diervilla's or Weigelia, Halesia, Hibiscus Syriacus, (Rose of Sharon), the Kerrias, Desmodiums, Tamarix, Viburnum plicatum, the Hybrid Tea or Tea Roses, the Actinidiias, and the Hybrid Clematis.

The following named Herbaceous Perennials should not be transplanted in the Autumn:

The Japanese Anemonaes, the Arundo's or the Eulalias.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS who find it difficult to reach us at Bedford, where our nurseries are located, we have established an office at 148 State St., Boston, Mr. John Kirkegaard in charge, where at all times we shall be pleased to meet and consult with any one relative to any matter of hardy trees, plants and planting.

Prospective planters who require advice in the matter of how, what and when to plant, should always feel free to call on us, and if necessary, an expert will be sent to look over the grounds to be planted, and advise as to the most satisfactory and economical treatment of same.

For appointment, Telephone Richmond 169

THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

148 STATE STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

July, 1921



Plan now for your Autumn Planting. Use liberally of the Evergreens as they are equally attractive in Winter, as during the Summer, and further, because they require practically no attention after once they become established. For coarse screens or wind-breaks, use the White or Red Pines, Norway Spruce and Hemlocks.



A bed made of Dwarf Evergreens is always attractive.

For covering large tracts or barren hill-sides, use the Red Cedars, Scotch, Austrian, Red and White Pines, the Colorado, White and Norway Spruces, the Douglas Fir and the Canadian Hemlock. Planting of the above may be commenced at any time after August first.



Block of Hemlocks

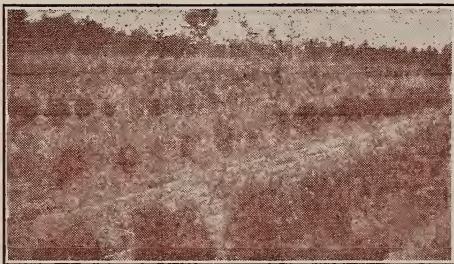
If more convenient than to plant in the Spring, Apple trees may be set out at

any time after Sept. 15, and previous to Nov. 15.

Watering is rarely required when planting is done during the Fall months, but if the ground is dry, a liberal application of water should be given at once after planting, rather than frequent and slight watering afterwards.

## PRUNING.

Evergreens when being transplanted, require no pruning, but deciduous shrubs and vines should, with a few exceptions, be cut back at once after planting, and in order to induce a healthy and bushy growth, it is generally best to remove fully one third of each branch. Hybrid and Climbing Roses, however, after first being set very deeply, should be cut back to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground. Grape-vines, like roses, require deep planting and close pruning.



The *Thuya Hoveyi* is one of the most useful of the dwarf Evergreens.

Deciduous trees should all be cut back to some extent when transplanted. Fruit trees, for example, should have removed from one half to two-thirds of each young branch. Cherry and Peach trees should

be cut even more severely. From Lombardy Poplars, remove fully one-half of each young branch. In all cases, prune at once after the stock has been planted.



The Baby Rambler Roses are not only in bloom, but are covered with flowers from June to frost.

Set all shrubs and trees somewhat deeper than they have been standing in the nursery,—particularly if the soil is sandy and apt to become very dry. The following especially should be set very deeply when transplanted: California Privet, Poplars, Willows, Grapes and

Roses. After planting, and before water is applied, have the earth pressed firmly about the roots.



Block of Red Cedars.

Correspondence pertaining to any problem of interest to planters is respectfully invited, and to all who in the past have so liberally favored us, we extend our sincere thanks and solicit a continuance of their confidence.

If our general price list for 1921 is not at hand, send for a copy.

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## THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

148 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TELEPHONE RICHMOND 169

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Nurseries at Bedford, Massachusetts

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